

Date: Tue, 13 Jul 93 10:08:54 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #848
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 13 Jul 93 Volume 93 : Issue 848

Today's Topics:

 Closed Autopatches
 Communities that unduly restrict Amateur Radio operations
 DJ-580 mod
 GB2ATG News
 Help with Uniden HR2600
 SWR
 Worked 7Q7XX - need info (2 msgs)
 Yaesu FT-530 or Alinco DJ-580T?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 2 Jul 93 00:26:48 GMT
From: olivea!isc-br!tau-ceti!comtch!iea!FredGate@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Closed Autopatches
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

CY> From: yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee)
CY> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc

CY> The only reason was the lack of a photocopy of my license. They also
CY> invited my to resubmit my application with the "required" photocopy
CY> and that if I thought the requirement was unjust that it have to be
CY> fought as a member of the club.

CY> Since there is no need for them to have a copy of my license on file,

CY> I feel that the requirement is unjust and I refused to submit it.

So why don't you not use there autopatch. Seems to me that the requirement is a good one, it sorts out a person who doesn't want to be part of the group. If your question on autopatches is can you use there's anyway. Well the answer is quite easy -- no.

Why don't you make a photocopy and join the club.

* Origin: Radio Therapy (1:346/3)

Date: 13 Jul 93 16:09:26 GMT
From: news.claremont.edu!ucivax!turner@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Communities that unduly restrict Amateur Radio operations
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <2347@indep1.UUCP> clifto@indep1.UUCP (Cliff Sharp) writes:

>In article <1993Jul12.200632.23803@pixar.com> Bruce@Pixar.com (Bruce Perens) writes:
>>but I'm not interested in moving into an area that's already anti-ham.
>>I think it's a good idea for hams to use their economic power by avoiding
>>a home purchase in such communities. Perhaps we should even avoid patronizing
>>businesses in those areas. Maybe that would help them get the message.

> It may be petty of me, but as far as I'm concerned, just wait until one
>of those communities needs disaster relief communications. I suppose I could
>even say I have a valid reason for that; with this recent court decision
>holding that ham radio is a nuisance, I could even get sued for using my

Cliff raises some important issues, and I wonder about them, too. First, my understanding of the nuisance suit is that it was based upon a covenant in a deed....but I suspect some judges might find ham radio a general nuisance. Too much to go into here, but such a decision should not stand for long, because nuisance law (at the common law level - i.e.; without a special covenant about it) is about "unreasonable activity or condition on the defendant's land that substantially or unreasonably interferes with the plaintiff's use and enjoyment of his land". (See Cunningham, THE LAW OF PROPERTY for more info.) The key legal term is "unreasonable" - and this would include proper filtering for the TV, how clean the ham transmitter is, etc.

BUT, the MORE interesting point here, and one which bothers me a lot, is the one about hams being 'needed in an emergency'. I was part of a real disaster in 1972 (the Flood of Hurricane Agnes, I was in Wilkes-Barre,

PA.) and hams were somewhat important to a few local communities for about a day or two, until other lines were in place. I would say that we really helped to some degree, but it was very temporary.

1. NOW, do communities REALLY need us in most emergencies? Don't most of them have repeaters just as good, and operators just as good, and don't they keep jammers off their repeaters better than we do? I am curious about all of our perceptions. I KNOW some of the local communities here in SoCal have very sophisticated emergency communications setups. The only real selling point for hams is that they cost very little to use. That is one reason why, here in Irvine, the community actually supports a repeater and other activities of the Irvine Disaster Emergency Corps (IDEC) which does a pretty good job of recruiting and training local hams for disasters.

I can imagine times and circumstances where hams will come in handy, yes. But, do the communities really need us? Are we truly trained to work in a directed net well enough to pass emergency traffic in general? (I know of some really well self trained hams in this area, but my general impression is not very good for the rest of hamdom). Are we truly organized, in general, so that hams could put something useful in place - anywhere in this country? (Please, no flames based on anecdotes....I KNOW that there have been some notable efforts and hams have done some wonderful things. That is one reason why I have been a ham for 25 years and involved in RACES, ARES, and other services.)

2. Do you believe the PUBLIC sees hams as a national resource? This is, perhaps, even more important than our actual value....in that this country seems to be working towards political power for organized groups who seem to go for whatever they can get from government. What happens when some groups really get the idea that they want/need the HF, VHF and UHF spectrum from us? Are there good, convincing, believable arguments to keep us around?

Again, I am not suggesting we are not a national resource, as I think we are (rather limited though). I am just curious about perceptions of the general citizen, and how we affect them in our everyday ham behavior and our publicity. How much effort are we willing to expend to get things moving, and keep things reasonable?

THIS stuff has sat on my brain ever since coming to SoCal. It is sometimes hard down here to imagine a good future for ham radio, as I listen to the .435 machine, or the intentional jamming on the (former) earthquake repeater after a dangerous earthquake. Pretty disheartening. Are there any long term goals and solutions? (Besides the small congressional 'pat on the back' we are getting from Charles Robb, et. al. which is a real GOOD thing!)

Just rambling today.

Clark

.....

Clark Savage Turner, Graduate Student Researcher
Safety Critical Software Group home:
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Irvine, CA. 92717 Irvine, CA. 92715
(714) 856 4049 (714) 856 2131

WA3JPG, QRP #3526, active on HF, VHF and UHF.
Admitted to practice law in California, Massachusetts, and New York.
ARRL Volunteer Counsel

Date: 13 Jul 1993 16:42:52 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-
state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!tamsun.tamu.edu!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: DJ-580 mod
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Howdy folks,

Can anyone help me sort this out...

Previously it's been mentioned on the net that newer DJ-580's seem to have less intermod problems than older units, and that Alino will "mod" the older units free of charge - under warantee. (sounds good so far :-)

I called Alinco this morning (7/13), to see what the turn around time was, and in the course of the conversation, I was told there had not been any manufacturing changes, but that they would reduce the front-end sensitivity of my radio if I so desired. (Turn around - BTW - is 5 to 10 working days).

Basically they said that the DJ-580 as shipped had high sensitivity (more so than other similar radios), and that if I was in a larger city, they could retune it to reduce the sensitivity & the intermod. It would seem, however, that overall performance would be reduced as well.

Being relatively new to all of this - I'm not sure if I want to have my radio changed or not. I live in a relatively low-pop area (Bryan/College Station - 100,000), but I sometimes notice the intermod when I'm in Dallas or Houston.

Anybody care to comment or make a recomendation? I've got till October to decide before my warrantee runs out.

Thanks and 73

James Long - KB5WJA

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jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Electron Microscopy Center
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2257

Date: 13 Jul 93 15:29:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: GB2ATG News
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

RYRYRY - GB2ATG - RYRYRYRYRY - BARTG - RYRYRYRYRY - GB2ATG - RYRYRY

This is the - British Amateur Radio Teledata Group - news broadcast service for all amateurs and short wave listeners interested in RTTY and AMTOR.

This news is broadcast during the first full week commencing Monday each month, to the following schedule..

Evening transmissions at 1930 GMT. on 3.584 MHz. mark.
RTTY on Monday-afsk, Wednesday-afsk, Friday-fsk, and Saturday-afsk.
AMTOR/FEC on Tuesday and Thursday.

Morning transmission at 1000 GMT. on 7.041 MHz. mark.
RTTY on Sunday-afsk.

Stated frequencies could be plus or minus for QRM.

News for July 1993. Bulletin no. 007. (all times are GMT).

BARTG Information.

An additional volunteer member is required as a news transmit station located in Scotland or northern England and able to transmit RTTY or AMTOR FEC on 3.5 MHz at 1930 GMT. one weekday or Saturday evening during the first full week each month. Bulletins are supplied in several formats i.e. disk or tape.
Offers to GB2ATG editor please.

DX. Activity RTTY.

14 MHz.

OH0/SM0AJV 0900, Z32GX 1100, FP/NM7N 1430, 4S7EA 1600, BT2000BJ,
ET3SID and TL8NG 1800, 3C1TR and PJ2MI 1830. 4N5JA 2100, 7Q7LA,
CU2GP and YN1ZDE 2130, PJ2HB, KP2BH and TI2CBJ 2230, 9Y4VU 2300,

21 MHz.

YI1HS and 4S7EA 1230. 9K2ZZ 1300, FR5AB 1330, YB5QZ 1400,
VP8CIL 2000. SV9AKD 2030.

QSL Information.

OH0/SM0AJV via SM0HJZ.

Z32GX via YU5GBC.

FP/NM7N via VE7YL or N4DDK.

BT2000BJ via BY1QH.

CU2GP via CU2YA.

T91ENS (4N4ENS) via DJ0JV.

5Z4FM to Box 34168, Nairobi.

5X1C to Box 9276, Kampala.

UG6GG via 4X6XK. POB 10589, 17000 Nazareth, Israel.

S92ZM to Glen Britt, CP522 Sao Tome, DRSTP via PORTUGAL.

There is a new qsl bureau address for the Russian Republic
(UA) prefix... P.O.BOX 59, 105122 MOSCOW.

Notes of Interest.

Z3A-Z3Z is the new prefix series for Macedonia (YU5 4N5).

4N4ENS is now using the new call T91ENS.

Wake Island. (KH9). This rare island will be activated by the
California Polytechnic State University ARC. Organised and funded
by the students. Expect all band all mode operations to commence
August 31 to September 10.

St.Pierre and Miquelon (FP) will again be activated by a large group
from July 9 to 13 all bands and modes using own calls/FP. Look for
K8AQM, N8CC, KA8POW, KB8OPT, KD0PF, KB8ECG and N8TIB. QSL all
contacts via NU8Z.

Tromelin (FR/T) is expected to be activated by Jackie FR5ZU sometime
in September or October. He is currently QRV from Glorioso (FR/G).
Guinea Bissau (J5).

Mark J5AUI has been active on RTTY but is now QRT until he is able to

take loan of another computer during the remainder of his time there which ends in July 1995. For the next 5 weeks he will be active from Senegal (6W) and then return to (J5).

Belau (KC6) West Caroline Island is the planned destination for a multi-op dxpedition by the Kyoto radio club of Japan between August 8 and 13 with RTTY included. QSL via JA3ION.

St.Paul Isl. (CY9) it is reported that CY9CWI will be active from August 14 to 18 with 7-8 ops running all modes.

DXCC backlog at the end of May was reported to be down to 278 applications. (48,803 cards). Turnaround time is currently 6 weeks or less. A year ago it was 6 months. Seems like a good time to submit or update your claim.

Contests.

The SARTG HF RTTY contest starts Saturday August 14. First period 0000 till 0800. Second period 1600 till 2400. Third period Sunday 15 0800 till 1600. On 10 - 15 - 20 - 40 - 80 metre bands.

Classifications..

- a) single operator, all band.
- b) single operator, single band.
- c) multi operator, single tx, all band.
- d) short wave listener, all band.

NOTE..an all band single operator may also enter a single band class of own choice.

Exchange message is..

RST plus serial number commencing 001

Logs must be received by October 16. Addressed to...

SARTG Contest Manager. Bo Ohlsson SM4CMG, Skulsta 1258, S-710 41 Fellingsbro, Sweden.

Thanks this month to..

G3ZYP. opdx and dxns.

BARTG caters for all data interests with information-components-kits -ready built units and software from experts. Members receive a 120 page quarterly journal devoted to data modes. Beginners guides for most data modes are available. The group sponsors HF and VHF RTTY contests, administers it's own DX and members award scheme and runs an annual rally.

This copy of BARTG News is posted by Iain Kendall (G6AR0) who can be

contacted via Internet e-mail at.. iain@humber.ac.uk
Items for inclusion in the broadcast may also be mailed to this
address, as well as any queries regarding membership or services
offered by BARTG.

Date: Tue, 13 Jul 1993 15:17:41 GMT
From: mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!wn9nbt@purdue.edu
Subject: Help with Uniden HR2600
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I purchased a used Uniden HR2600 at the Indianapolis Hamfest last
weekend. The person I bought it from said that he had no problems
with it, but then again, it was a hamfest warranty :-)

When I tried it out in the car on the way home, I noticed the heat sink
was HOT, even though I only transmitted once on 29.600 FM, into a magnet
mount CB antenna.

When I got home, I put it on my watt meter/load and checked it out.

I noted the following results:

	RF Out	DC Current	Function
	0	.4A	FM Recv
	8W	3.25A	FM Xmit
	0	3.13A	FM Recv (un-key the mic from above)
	0	2.73A	Turn radio power switch off
	0	0	Turn off Power Supply
	0	0	Turn on Power Supply
	0	.4A	Turn on Radio

The above are repeatable, and similar in AM and SSB modes. Keying the
mic with no modulation on SSB draws .65A, jumps to 3.13A when you unkey
the mic. The heat is coming from the driver and/or final output transistor
attached to the heat sink. The radio does not appear to have been worked on.
10 was dead at the time, so I don't know if the receiver was working or not,
but you do hear the appropriate noise that one would expect.

Has anyone seen this before ? Does anyone have a copy of the service
manual that I could look at ?

Please resopne via email, since I don't get to read this group very often.

Thanks in advance !

Dave Chasey -- WN9NBT
wn9nbt@ecn.purdue.edu

--

Dave Chasey - Hardware Systems Engineer
Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1285 (317) 494-6425
Internet: wn9nbt@ecn.purdue.edu UUCP: pur-ee!wn9nbt

Date: 13 Jul 93 16:08:16 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: SWR
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jeff,

I think your intial question was answered well by Jack. The antenna's characteristics change radically when comparing 40 to 10!

>Probably because "all other things aren't being equal". I wonder if the
>power into the antenna (antenna = radiating thing) is the same in each
>case. Also height above ground can affect performance. This height
>(referenced to a wavelength) varies with frequency.

>Also the radiation pattern is very different as the length (again in
>electrical degrees) of the antenna (antenna = radiating thing) changes,
>when the frequency changes.

<<!>>In short, as you change frequency, it's not the same antenna.<<!>>

Good way to say it Jack!

>73 de K9CUN, Jack

The G5RV is a variation on an antenna that was quite popular decades ago, the extended zepp. The reason it does so well for you on 40 and 20 is quite simply, that was G5RV's intention in the first place! Note the length 51 feet is about 2 feet longer than an extended zepp for 40 meters (.65 wavelength per leg, or 49 feet plus-minus). The length on twenty approximates that of an extended-DOUBLE-zepp, and is believed by some to exhibit as much as 5db of gain on that band! The impedance is quite high (true for any antenna an even multiple of half-waves or thereabout, and fed in the center), and the real magic of the G5RV is that it is useable at all over a freq span of nearly 7-->1! The magic is in the Q-section.

The Q-section (twin-lead or open wire line) is the designers attempt to provide an acceptable match across several ham bands, which it does. In my experience, its not 1-->1 on any band, but its useable.

If you think it doesn't work well on 10, try 30 meters sometime! You'll see the impact of frequency and how the Q-section is just simply not useable on certain bands due to its length being inappropriate!

>

>I mean, its certainly easier to de-tune the antenna (lengthen or >shorten it to change its IMPEDANCE) to lower that dreaded SWR, at least >on wire antennas. Doing so, of course changes the true "resonance" of >the antenna, but who cares if it radiates well. The result tho' is a >"resonant" system, and probably not a resonant antenna in the truest >technical sense. Which, is fine for most of us, most of the time. >If it works well, then that was the goal, right? But that doesn't >mean what some of us say.

>

Well, when I made the comments above I was thinking specifically of dipoles actually. I believe, with the G5RV, you're better off leaving the length of the antenna @51ft. I have tried playing with several over the years, and came to believe the length is right in most cases. The Q-section length is another matter, however. Small changes in length here can make a considerable difference ON A GIVEN BAND! typically with less than desireable effects on another. So its a crap-shoot really. I wonder if the legs of your antenna are in a straight line, end-to-end? The reason I ask is that I tried a G5RV several years ago on a very small lot, and therefore the angle between the legs was around 130 degrees instead of 180! It was a terrible antenna on the higher bands in particular! It became the proverbial "dummy load in the sky" as I recall, and for years I didn't have much of an opinion of the G5RV.

>>I have a shortened (51 ft) G5RV that really gets out on 20 and 40

A "true" G5RV is 51 feet, so yours is not "shortened" at all.

>>meters and but isn't all that great on 10 and 15 meters. When I checked >>the SWR on 20 it is about 2.7:1 more or less across the band. 40 is a lot >>worse as is 15 and 10 meters. However it loads up great on 20 and 40 >>and works great there. It will load up on 15 it doesn't work all that >>well and 10 is worse then that. My question is why doesn't it work as

What are you comparing it to on 15 & 10? How do you know its not working well if you aren't? If what makes you think its not working well up there is signal levels you've been seeing recently, don't worry! The upper part of our HF spectrum is generally in the doldrums at this time of year, plus the Cycle 22 demise has been very dramatic. Over the next several years, 10 will peak up a bit during the fall and spring (the equinox periods), but otherwise high latitude paths will be gone for quite awhile in that part of the spectrum.

>>well on 15 and 10 as 20 and 40 do? As a antenna itself doesn't actually

>>have to be resonant on a frequency is it just radiation efficiency
>>that determines whether a antenna works well or not? I am not really
>>sure why two antennas, both non-resonant, will have one that works
>>much better then the other one. Thanks for any answers here!

Also, as Fred, KD4II commented, the length on 10 meters makes the antenna quite directive. It is about 2 wavelengths long on 10, which would make the most favorable radiation lobes around 35 degrees to the plane of the antenna, not broadside (90 degrees). So orientation could also be a factor as Fred suggested.

So if it works at all be happy! and make lots of QSO's on 20 & 40!

73
Paul
WB20YC

Date: 13 Jul 1993 16:02:20 GMT
From: haven.umd.edu!cville-srv.wam.umd.edu!ham@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Worked 7Q7XX - need info
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

During this past weekend's contest, I (due to a zillion of other things going on in my house) worked a very limited amount of time. BUT, while trolling around 20 CW with the filter on, I heard (and worked) 7Q7XX in Malawi, ITU Zone 53.

Anyone help me out with this QSL address please? Definitely via a manager.

Tnx, 73

Scott NF3I

--

73,

----- The
 \ / Long Original
Scott Rosenfeld Amateur Radio NF3I Burtonsville, MD | Live \$5.00

WAC CW/SSB WAS 95% of the way to DXCC -----| Dipoles! Antenna!

Date: 13 Jul 1993 16:27:19 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!
casbah.acns.nwu.edu!rdewan@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Worked 7Q7XX - need info

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <21umac\$j09@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu> ham@wam.umd.edu (Scott Richard Rosenfeld) writes:

>

>During this past weekend's contest, I (due to a zillion of other things
>going on in my house) worked a very limited amount of time. BUT, while
>trolling around 20 CW with the filter on, I heard (and worked) 7Q7XX in
>Malawi, ITU Zone 53.

Worked him a while ago and send a qsl with irc direct. He was very prompt
and within a few weeks I got his card. It is beautiful card with a
picture of a tree and some people in a sunset. If I remember correctly,
I used 93cba.

Rajiv

aa9ch

Address: r-dewan@nwu.edu

Phone: None on HF. Only CW.

Look for aa9ch/m on bottom end of 10m-80m.

Date: 13 Jul 1993 15:51:57 GMT

From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!jericho.mc.com!fugu!

levine@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Yaesu FT-530 or Alinco DJ-580T?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article sp@netcom.com, jfh@netcom.com (Jack Hamilton) writes:

>levine@mc.com wrote:

>

>>Your information is in error. The FT530 has expanded coverage including
>>aircraft am and 800-950 (or so) plus the upper 400mhz public service bands
>>by the removal of a solder jumper. I did this mod in 10 minutes with a bit
>>of solder wick. Also, it covers 430-450 tx & rx out of the box, which is
>>good for us international travellers since 430-440 is the fm repeater
>>section of UHF in other countries. Also, you can enable 1750 hz tone
>>burst for European use.

>

>How do you enable tone burst? I called Yaesu a few months ago and they had
>no idea, and I haven't seen a mod to do that elsewhere, only the extended
>transmit and receive mods (which were, as you say, easy, but you need a
>soldering iron with a tiny tip).

>

>--

>

>-----

>Jack Hamilton jfh@netcom.com kd6ttl@n0ary.#nocal.ca.us.na (AMPR)
>Post Office Box Box 281107 San Francisco, California 94128 USA

Enable tone burst by jumping pad 13. Then you push the button called Monitor(Burst) described on page 6 of the manual (RTFM).

Yes, use a small tip low power soldering iron and trim some solder-wick so that the end of the piece is about 1/16" and that will suck up the solder bridge joining pad 12 nicely with no mess.

I got the mod sheet from HRO when I bought the HT.

73 Bob

Date: 13 Jul 1993 09:40:51 -0400
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!
news.cs.indiana.edu!babbage.ece.uc.edu!ucunix.san.uc.edu!ucunix.san.uc.edu!not-
for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jul5.200048.15641@bongo.tele.com>,
<bell.742145554@news.promis.com>,
<930709.225034.8H8.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>ail
Subject : Re: Recharging ALKALINE batteries

Just to cloud the issue, I saw an infomercial this weekend with Dick Clark touting a recharger for STANDARD ALKALINES (they were using Duracells in the ad, judging from the packaging, although the camera never got quite close enough to tell...). They made a big deal about it using standard alkalines and recharging to give up to a total of 500 hours service in xstr radios, tape players, etc.

Q1: Anyone else catch this?

Q2: How in the world do they keep them from exploding--charge reeeeeaaaaal slow?

Q3: What about the MnO2 depletion a recent poster noted occurs, as a part of normal discharging, which recharging doesn't reverse?

Q4: Why ask why? (sorry--listening to too many beer commercials!)

Ted Morris, WB8VNV
morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu

Date: Tue, 13 Jul 1993 16:43:17 GMT

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!
darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!dgg.cr.usgs.gov!bodoh@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jul12.200632.23803@pixar.com>, <2347@indep1.UUCP>,
<21ucvb\$c3u@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>d
Subject : Re: Communities that unduly restrict Amateur Radio operations

In article <21ucvb\$c3u@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>, bill@cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
writes:

|> In article <2347@indep1.UUCP>, clifto@indep1.UUCP (Cliff Sharp) writes:
|> |> If they don't want me around when I'm getting the practice I need, when
|> |> I'm hooking up to the nets I'll need for emergencies and getting to know
|> |> the people I'll be working with, then as far as I'm concerned they don't
|> |> want me around when the tornado hits, either.
|>
|> And if you honestly believe that you (or any amateur operator) will be
|> missed for even a second, you are extremely naive. The general public
|> doesn't know who you are, what you are, or what you do. They get along
|> just fine now without you and their lives are no tlikely to end cause
|> you won't use your radio to help them. They can't miss what they don't
|> know exists.
|>
|> bill KB3YV

--

I was wondering about this the other night. I think that while most people
have heard of ham radio, nobody but hams seem to know what it's about. Many
think that it is simply worldwide communications on HF, some think that it's
some type of CB and some equate it to shortwave listening. It seems that
some type of public awareness campaign would be in order. I'm not sure how
this could be presented to the public or how it would be funded, but such a
campaign should briefly describe several aspects of the hobby and emphasize
the public/emergency service functions. Perhaps a full page ad in one or two
magazines such as Time or Newsweek or in major newspapers would help. TV
spots would certainly be helpfull and perhaps could qualify as public service
ads, unfortunately that would mean that they run late at night. Funding is
certainly the major roadblock - perhaps the ARRL has looked into this...

++++++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer, Hughes STX, N0X?? (in the mail) +
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198 (605) 594-6830 +
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)
+
+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P
+
++++++

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #848
